

Roosevelt Remembered: Soviet Nostalgia

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In Yalta, where the wartime allies met to map the future, there is no street named for Stalin or for Churchill. But tree-lined Roosevelt Street, which runs into Lenin Square, is a favorite for strollers near the harbor.

Franklin D. Roosevelt has always held a special place for Russians among U.S. presidents, and just ahead of the 40th anniversary of his death Friday, commentaries in the Soviet press asked the question, "What if he had lived longer?"

Through the prism of time, the Russians see a man who embodied some of their ideals for Soviet-American relations: a statesman portrayed as approaching the world in much the same way as the current Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

For many Russians, the name of Roosevelt evokes nostalgia for a wartime alliance in which they feel they were treated as equal partners.

Weighing into the American debate on whether he was too soft on the Russians and gave away too much to Stalin in postwar agreements, Soviet commentators have only praise for his "realism" and "historic vision."

"Roosevelt, undoubtedly, was a politician of world caliber, a true patriot of America and a convinced

champion of cooperation with the Soviet Union," wrote Valentin Berezkov, editor of the journal U.S.A. on Thursday.

"Many people believe that if he had lived longer, the military situation in Europe would have shaped up differently" and that U.S.-Soviet relations would have been less confrontational, he said.

Articles by Mr. Berezkov, who was an interpreter at meetings between Stalin and Roosevelt, and by a Tass press agency analyst, Igor Orlov, portrayed Roosevelt as a man who sounded uncannily like Mr. Gorbachev.

According to them, Roosevelt was a champion of peaceful coexistence, a course that Mr. Gorbachev this week is "the sole sensible alternative" in this nuclear age.

He is portrayed as understanding that confrontation is not "a natural state of relations between the two great powers," a key idea that Mr. Gorbachev has been repeating.

Roosevelt is also said to have championed the notions, often heard in the Soviet Union these days, that relations must be conducted on a basis of equality, that political will is a key ingredient for progress and that "friendly talks" can be fruitful.

The praise for Roosevelt contrasts with the tone taken in commentaries about the current U.S. president, who is chided for seeking to gain superiority over the Soviet Union and to operate from a position-of-strength policy.

A separate Tass commentary on Thursday said President Reagan was "unwilling to do anything that would really contribute to improving the international situation."

It added: "Throughout the post-war years, the United States has failed to undertake a single action that could be assessed as practical confirmation" that it wants to reduce nuclear weapons.

When Roosevelt first met Stalin at the Tehran conference in 1943, Mr. Berezkov said, they came together as old friends on the basis of an almost-direct correspondence for which he had acted as translator.

Roosevelt stated his belief that maintenance of peace after the war depended on friendly relations with the Russians, and he and the British prime minister, Sir Winston Churchill, worked then to win the confidence of the Soviet leader.

By the time the big three met at Yalta in February 1945, victory over the Germans seemed assured, and Roosevelt was concerned with obtaining a Soviet pledge to enter the Pacific war with Japan.

The optimistic Tehran agreements were for the most part ratified, and in their final form they left room for Soviet domination of Eastern Europe and led to accusations that the Western governments had betrayed Poland.

In fact, Mr. Orlov argued, "The U.S. president displayed much wisdom and turned out to be far more far-sighted than those 'experts on Russia' and 'Kremlologists' who even at that time tried to sell Roosevelt various concepts of confrontation."

With Roosevelt's death on April 12, 1945, Mr. Berezkov said, the United States turned from its policy of cooperation to one of attempted domination that it has pursued ever since. Under Harry S. Truman, and with the atom bomb in hand, he said, "it was Washington that assumed a course of hostility toward the Soviet Union after Roosevelt's death."

At Livadia Palace, where the Yalta conference was held, two rooms are kept as what amount to shrines to the agreement.

One is a high-ceilinged hall with a large, round table in the center, where the three delegations met to work out their agreements.

The other is a smaller, darker, wood-paneled sitting room. Roosevelt's room, where he and Stalin met for tête-à-tête discussions that symbolized the emergence of the two nations into postwar domination of world affairs.

"Naturally," wrote Mr. Berezkov, "Roosevelt was a loyal son of his class. He defended the interests of capitalist America. But at the same time, he believed that good relations with the Soviet Union were not at all contrary to those interests."



United Press International
Franklin D. Roosevelt with Josef Stalin in Yalta in 1945.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ulster Reservist Is Charged in Killing

BELFAST (AP) — A Protestant police reservist was charged Friday with the unlawful killing of a Roman Catholic man during an attempt last summer to arrest an American sympathizer of the Irish Republican Army.

The reservist, Nigel Hegarty, was charged with killing Sean Downes, who was hit in the chest by a plastic bullet as police charged a crowd at an anti-British rally Aug. 12. Unlawful killing is a lesser charge than murder.

Mr. Hegarty, 27, was not asked to enter a plea during a court hearing here and was ordered held by police until April 19. Mr. Downes, 22, was shot as police tried to arrest Martin Galvin, an official of the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee, or Noraid, who attended the rally in defiance of a British ban. He escaped and fled the country.

Pope's Speech Seen as Political Foray

LORETO, Italy (AP) — Pope John Paul II, speaking one month before regional and local elections in Italy, has urged Italian Catholics to stand united politically in order to serve "the supreme good of the nation."

The Polish-born pontiff's remarks, delivered Thursday to a Catholic convention here, were widely interpreted as support for the dominant Christian Democratic Party, which shares power in a centrist coalition.

John Paul did not mention any party by name and he urged his audience not "to confuse in any way the church with the political community." But Reporter, a Italian-language daily, summarized the pope's comments in a headline Friday: "And the pope says, 'Vote DC'" in reference to the Christian Democrats' acronym.

Neves' Chance of Survival Called Poor

SAO PAULO (UPI) — President-elect Tancredo Neves of Brazil, under intensive care since the eve of his inauguration a month ago, survived his seventh operation on Friday but a doctor said he has only a 40 percent chance of recovery.

Mr. Neves, 73, who was scheduled to take office March 15 as Brazil's first civilian president in two decades, was in critical condition Friday after undergoing surgery at the Clinicas Hospital to locate and clean out infection spreading through his abdomen, a presidential spokesman said.

Dr. Ricardo Veronesi, head of the Sao Paulo University bacteriology department, warned that the operation would further weaken the president-elect's partially functioning lungs. "Being realistic rather than optimistic, he has a 30 percent or maybe a 40 percent chance of survival," said Dr. Veronesi, who was not directly involved in Mr. Neves's treatment.

U.S. Crackdown on Nazis Is Reported

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Justice Department has approved federal prosecution of a neo-Nazi group under a federal racketeering statute, according to department officials in Washington.

A racketeering indictment against as many as two dozen white supremacists is expected to be announced on Monday by the U.S. attorney's office in Seattle, United Press International reported.

A federal grand jury in Seattle has been investigating members of a group, known variously as the Order, the White American Bastion, and the Bruder Schweigen, or Silent Brotherhood, which has declared "war" on the U.S. government. Federal officials say they believe its members have been responsible for at least three robberies of banks and armored cars involving more than \$4 million, extensive counterfeiting, armed assaults on federal authorities, and the killing of Alan Berg, a Denver radio talk show host, with a machine gun.



Sana Mheideh

Made in U.S. Doesn't Sell

(Continued from Page 1)

expanding market for geriatric products, and its newly affluent younger people have more money than ever to spend on jeans, records, cars, sporting goods and interior decorating," said George Fields, chairman of ASI Market Research.

Mrs. Ishihara of the Takashimaya retail chain returned from the United States last year with a list of more than 200 U.S. products to buy, including kitchen tables, toilet articles, muffin tins, fondue pots, camping equipment and educational toys.

Japanese corporations have also bought U.S. products whenever a product has a clear technological advantage. Sony Corp. has reported success importing U.S. computer-designed and manufacturing systems, video teleconferencing equipment and a video switcher.

Japanese companies have joined forces with U.S. makers of communications satellites to seek customers in Japan.

A lack of access may keep some Japanese from buying U.S. goods, Miyoko Kawashima, shopping for supper at a counter of canned goods where every label bore a Japanese company name, said she could not think of even one U.S. product she owns. "There's really not that many here," she said.

Kyoto's Education Ministry said Friday that Nairobi University's main campus, closed Feb. 11 following student unrest, would reopen Monday. However, the ministry said that students would be allowed back only after meeting certain conditions laid down by the authorities.

Sikh political leaders in India postponed a protest campaign after conciliatory moves by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The Press Trust of India said the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, decided to put off the campaign which was due to begin on Saturday.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, laid a wreath Friday at the Warsaw grave of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, the murdered pro-Solidarity priest.

Chinese Leader Begins Asian Tour

BEIJING (Reuters) — Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, left Beijing on Friday to begin a 12-day tour of five South Pacific nations.

He canceled a scheduled news conference, however. Officials apparently wanted to avoid more controversy after Mr. Hu said Wednesday that the United States had given China a commitment to send only non-nuclear warships when units of the 7th Fleet make their first port call in Shanghai since 1949.

Mr. Hu's statement caught U.S. diplomats by surprise. The U.S. government later disputed his remarks, saying it had given no such assurances.

Students and Workers Riot in Seoul

SEOUL (AP) — About 1,500 students and workers, throwing fire bombs and stones, burned a police patrol car and raided a police station.

No injuries were reported, but witnesses said that hundreds of riot police used tear gas to break up the demonstration. They said the police car was destroyed by a fire bomb and windows at the police station were smashed.

The witnesses said the 50-minute demonstration turned to violence when the protesters were stopped by the police from attending a rally near the Pyeongwha market in the vicinity. The Yonhap News Agency reported that more than 40 protesters were detained for questioning.

For the Record

The Libya freighter Ghaf, which last year was suspected of laying mines in the Red Sea, was allowed to sail for home Thursday after being held in Marseilles for nine months.

An 18-month-old boy has become the first child in Britain to die of AIDS, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome, a London hospital said Thursday. The health department said it was believed that the baby contracted the disease from a blood transfusion in New York soon after he was born.

Kyoto's Education Ministry said Friday that Nairobi University's main campus, closed Feb. 11 following student unrest, would reopen Monday. However, the ministry said that students would be allowed back only after meeting certain conditions laid down by the authorities.

Sikh political leaders in India postponed a protest campaign after conciliatory moves by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The Press Trust of India said the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, decided to put off the campaign which was due to begin on Saturday.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, laid a wreath Friday at the Warsaw grave of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, the murdered pro-Solidarity priest.

(UPI)

U.S. Congressmen Meet With Arafat

United Press International

AMMAN, Jordan — Five U.S. congressmen have met privately with Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, regarding talks on reviving the Middle East peace process.

Thursday's meeting was the first between Mr. Arafat and a U.S. congressional delegation since July 1982. It is standing U.S. policy that government representatives have no contact with the PLO.

The members of the delegation, which left Amman for Damascus on Friday, shielded their faces from photographers and refused to answer questions or disclose the names of those who attended the meeting with Mr. Arafat.

With the exception of Representative David R. Obey, a Wisconsin Democrat and the leader of the U.S. delegation, the congressmen and three of their aides refused to identify themselves as they drove to meet Mr. Arafat on Thursday evening.

Two other congressmen from the delegation did not attend the talks. All seven legislators met earlier with King Hussein of Jordan, who told them it was important that the PLO and the Soviet Union be encouraged to join Middle East peace negotiations.

Following a two-hour meeting

... and what do the Palestinians expect," Mr. Milhem said.]

Besides Mr. Obey, head of the House Appropriations subcommittee for foreign affairs, the U.S. delegation visiting Jordan consisted of Representatives Matthew F. McHugh and Robert J. Mrazek, both Democrats of New York; Thomas E. Petri, Republican of Wisconsin; Robert W. Kastenmeier, Democrat of Wisconsin; Martin O. Sabo, Democrat of Minnesota, and Steny H. Hoyer, Democrat of Maryland.

[They wanted to know what was going on ... What's the next move

with Mr. Arafat at the state guest palace where he was staying, one U.S. congressman said that the conference had been "long and interesting." He declined further comment.

[A PLO executive committee member, Mohammed Milhem, said that the discussions were "exploratory" and did not involve any offers in the peace process. The Associated Press reported.

[They wanted to know what was going on ... What's the next move

with Mr. Arafat at the state guest palace where he was staying, one U.S. congressman said that the conference had been "long and interesting." He declined further comment.

[The thousands of Allied war dead who fought there and the millions of European Jews who were the victims of the Third Reich, has nothing to do with reconciliation.

[It added: "The Allies of World War II did not fight for world conquest; the Germans of that era did."

[Meanwhile, administration officials said the decision could be reviewed. "There is no active reconsideration of it at present. But that's not to say there won't be," said a White House official.]

The White House did not release further details of the Bitburg ceremony, but said Mr. Reagan would be accompanied by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

There was criticism last year in the West German press of the decision to leave Germany out of the celebration at Normandy, France. The Reagan visit to West Germany, marking 40 years since the end of World War II, is partially designed in response to that.

Bitburg was a Nazi staging area for the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944, at Bastogne, Belgium. On Christmas Day, U.S. forces battling the German offensive wiped out the town with a heavy bombing attack.

Japanese companies have joined forces with U.S. makers of communications satellites to seek customers in Japan.

A lack of access may keep some Japanese from buying U.S. goods, Miyoko Kawashima, shopping for supper at a counter of canned goods where every label bore a Japanese company name, said she could not think of even one U.S. product she owns. "There's really not that many here," she said.

Kyoto's Education Ministry said Friday that Nairobi University's main campus, closed Feb. 11 following student unrest, would reopen Monday. However, the ministry said that students would be allowed back only after meeting certain conditions laid down by the authorities.

Sikh political leaders in India postponed a protest campaign after conciliatory moves by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The Press Trust of India said the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, decided to put off the campaign which was due to begin on Saturday.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, laid a wreath Friday at the Warsaw grave of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, the murdered pro-Solidarity priest.

(UPI)

Reagan to Visit Nazi Tombs

(Continued from Page 1)

mony, but said Mr. Reagan would be accompanied by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

There was criticism last year in the West German press of the decision to leave Germany out of the celebration at Normandy, France. The Reagan visit to West Germany, marking 40 years since the end of World War II, is partially designed in response to that.

Bitburg was a Nazi staging area for the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944, at Bastogne, Belgium. On Christmas Day, U.S. forces battling the German offensive wiped out the town with a heavy bombing attack.

Japanese companies have joined forces with U.S. makers of communications satellites to seek customers in Japan.

A lack of access may keep some Japanese from buying U.S. goods, Miyoko Kawashima, shopping for supper at a counter of canned goods where every label bore a Japanese company name, said she could not think of even one U.S. product she owns. "There's really not that many here," she said.

Kyoto's Education Ministry said Friday that Nairobi University's main campus, closed Feb. 11 following student unrest, would reopen Monday. However, the ministry said that students would be allowed back only after meeting certain conditions laid down by the authorities.

Sikh political leaders in India postponed a protest campaign after conciliatory moves by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The Press Trust of India said the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, decided to put off the campaign which was due to begin on Saturday.

RIEFS

Panel Urges U.S. to Reject Basing Pay On Job Parity

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has urged Congress and government agencies to reject the doctrine that men and women should be paid the same salary for different jobs of comparable worth.

The commission adopted its stance Thursday in a 5-2 vote that immediately was criticized by the National Organization for Women and by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. One member of the commission abstained.

Voting with the majority, Morris R. Abram, vice chairman of the commission, said: "There is sex-based discrimination in America, but it is declining."

The repetition charge that women earn only 60 percent of what men earn in this country obscures the significant fact that women work less hours, have less seniority and work more intensively," he said.

The commission majority said that federal civil rights enforcement agencies should rely instead on "the principle of equal pay for equal work."

Judy Goldsmith, NOW president, said the commission failed to recognize that "sex-based wage discrimination pervades our economy."

Under a policy of comparable worth, employers try to assess the intrinsic value of different jobs by measuring the knowledge, skills and effort required of employees, their responsibilities and their working conditions.

If such evaluations were used in setting pay levels, proponents say, it would reduce the disparity between salaries for those in occupations dominated by women, such as nursing and secretarial work, and those in better-paid occupations dominated by men, such as truck driving.

In its vote, the commission adopted the recommendations of a study that said employers could voluntarily agree to pay workers on the basis of comparable worth, but that the government must not impose such a standard.

The two commission members who voted in favor of the doctrine, Mary Frances Berry and Blanche C. Ramirez, countered in a joint statement that the forces of supply and demand could not always be trusted to set wages in an environment in which a history of segregation had closed certain jobs to women and blacks.



WHERE THERE'S SMOKE . . . — In Yale, Oklahoma, the volunteer fire department taking a break from a training session to pose for a group photograph. The group spent an afternoon extinguishing interior and exterior fires that had been intentionally set.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Some Worthy Causes For Tax Check-Offs

In 1967 the federal government gave taxpayers the option of designating one tax dollar on their income tax forms to fund presidential election campaigns. Now 34 states have followed suit, and by checking off boxes on their state income tax forms, taxpayers can donate money to a good cause, either to be deducted from refunds or added to tax liability.

Wildlife conservation is the most common check-off, used by 31 out of 34 states, the Los Angeles Times reports. Eight states have checkoffs for child abuse prevention funds and five for the U.S. Olympic Committee. Other causes include arts subsidies or veterans' homes.

"You'd think people would really be surly by the time they get to the end of their tax forms," said Helen Adorjan, spokesman for the Illinois Department of Revenue, "but we get a lot of money." In the case of Illinois, that included \$498,337 last year for child abuse prevention and \$259,972 for wildlife conservation.

Why the Very Rich Rule the TV Roost

Television's "Dallas" and "Dynasty" already are legends in the United States and are among

the best-known American exports. Why? The New York Times has asked experts in various fields. Esther Shapiro, who produces "Dynasty" with her husband Richard, says it's part of the social evolution. "I wore granny dresses in the 1960s," she adds. "I feel like dressing up again."

Malcolm Forbes, publisher of Forbes magazine, scribbles it to the changed economic climate of the Reagan era: "There is an awareness of business, or the consequence of corporate raids" featured in both programs. "More people are more interested in the rich," he says. "The are so many more of us now."

"A kind of vulgar Marxism," offers Herbert J. Gans, a professor of sociology at Columbia University in New York. The programs "are about new money behaving grossly," he said, and feed "what a lot of people believe, the notion that this country is run for the benefit of a small number."

Consumerism, says Robin Leach, a television producer: People use such programs "to see what the rich are buying and order it themselves."

Short Takes

College professors are earning an average of \$39,870 a year with a pay increase, after allowing for inflation, of 2.5 percent. The American Association of Uni-

versity Professors calls this "encouraging," but says that after adjusting for inflation, college faculty are only making 84 percent of what their salaries were worth in 1970-71. The highest-paid professors are those at private institutions that grant doctoral degrees. They average \$49,880.

Technical problems still haunt San Francisco's refurbished cable cars, back in service after a 21-month hiatus for reconstruction. The costs, originally set at \$58.2 million, already is more than \$63.7 million, according to the repairs supervisor, Lynn Pio. He says a chief problem is with the system that keeps the cables properly aligned. The end is not in sight, he says, and "it's not going to be cheap."

Mild winters and hunting bans have made the mule deer so common in Boulder, Colorado, in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, that the animal has become a menace to traffic, gardens, lawns and fences. To discourage deer from getting overly familiar, the city has made it illegal for people to feed them or otherwise entice them onto property. City council members said some people had put salt licks in their yards "so they could wake up each morning and see a real-life Bambi." The New York Times reports.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

azis Is Reported

partment has approved fed-

er, a doctor said he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

one of two white sup-

er, a doctor said he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

said further weaken the

"Being realistic, rather than

40 percent chance of being

involved in Mr. Neve's de-

athesis is reported

that he was only

as critical condition Fri-

day, a presidential spokesmen

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Shultz Speaks His Mind

American secretaries of state are not normally noted for understanding economic problems. It just so happens today that George Shultz is the best economist in official Washington. At a time when most of America's economic top brass were in Europe, embroiled in complex negotiations leading up to the May summit in Bonn, Mr. Shultz spoke his mind in a reasonable tone at Princeton University. One recalls George Marshall's speech at Harvard in 1947. University gatherings can be occasions for major constructive suggestions.

Observers outside the United States will doubtless be tempted to concentrate on the Shultz analysis of the imbalances that currently hang over the American economy. Certainly his words give the lie to some of the less prudent remarks that have come out of Washington disclaiming any link between the monumental federal budget deficit on the one hand and the high real interest rate and the uncomfortable strength of the dollar on the other. But there are more important messages for the rest of the world in the Shultz statement.

First, his speech chimes well with the thoughtful analysis that the OECD staff presented to governments in Paris this week: Protectionist barriers to trade seldom — hardly ever — give any country the boost to its economy and jobs that their proponents say they will. They usually lead to self-inflicted wounds that damage labor and business in general without conferring any lasting benefit on particular sectors thought to be threatened by imports. Protection, says the OECD, is a blunt instrument. Its effects on America and the whole world, says Mr. Shultz, would be devastating.

Second, Mr. Shultz rejects the thesis that the dollar can be cheapened and stabilized by official intervention in the world currency markets. We have already expressed skep-

ticism (*IHT*, April 9) concerning the claim, which the European Community has felt obliged to put forward, that trade barriers cannot be broken down in the absence of parallel negotiations for international monetary reform. The sad probability is that if new trade negotiations have to proceed hand-in-hand with monetary talks, we shall never get anywhere on trade. Experience suggests that parallel talks, involving different sets of government experts, move at the pace of the slowest, which in the case of the present proposal would be very slow. We do not want a two-ring circus.

But where Secretary Shultz really scores is in explaining the need for joint international action to sustain economic growth — the main objective and the key to success. He pleads, as the essential counterpart to a U.S. effort to dispel the clouds approaching the American economy, for more convergent policies on the part of Europe and Japan to sustain world recovery, without which it will surely prove impossible to keep trade barriers and the resulting depression at bay.

The approach seems to be reflected in this week's OECD compromise solution: a monetary conference that would, in American eyes, look at convergence of policies more than at technical reform.

It makes clear sense to argue that the time is past when Europe and Japan should rely on exports to the United States to keep their economies moving. They have, in varying degrees, scope to encourage spending inside their own economies now. If America is to temper the stimulus that its deficits have imparted to the rest of the world in recent years — an essential action if America itself is not to overreach — other countries need to step in to keep world demand moving. The forthcoming summit will prove a disaster if Europe and Japan reject the Shultz thesis.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Death Squads in Chile

Is Chile going back to the death squads? Seven political opponents of the Pinochet regime were seized on the streets in broad daylight the other day. Three were found dead the next morning, their throats cut, and four were released after torture. The government says it will use the police and courts to establish accountability. Let us see it. The sequence represented the most extreme case of evident official violence since President Augusto Pinochet, citing a resumption of guerrilla terror, broke off his rapid and unconvincing steps toward a transition to democratic rule and reintroduced a state of siege last November.

Nearly 15 years after General Pinochet seized power, Chile is founders. Even before last month's cruel earthquake, the Chilean "economic miracle," which was just the opposite of a miracle to the classes that paid for it, had long since yielded to pervasive hardship, depression, inflation, and indebtedness. The official claim to build stability is best set against the 735 bombings reported last year, and the 84 complaints of torture.

General Pinochet has resisted legalizing the political parties, a key step in any transition to the elections he has promised for 1989. The suspicion persists that he is more interested in consolidating his and the military's position,

perhaps to become an elected president himself, than in facilitating a credible transition.

Until last year the Reagan administration felt that President Pinochet had got up enough economic and political momentum to warrant a certain optimism about Chile's likely passage from authoritarian to democratic ways. A U.S. policy akin to the constructive engagement practiced in South Africa was still in favor. But Chilean backsliding produced in Washington an inclination to help move the transition along by a greater display of impatience and resolve at the Pentagon and the State Department. The minimal purpose was to stave off further polarization and decay. The change in emphasis is being signaled by a change in ambassadors, from a conservative political appointee to a Foreign Service pro.

President Pinochet, an unlettered 68, says: Security first, democracy second. His critics and many of Chile's U.S. friends say: Security and democracy at the same time. To proceed as he is, denying free expression and sometimes torturing his political foes, and cutting the lines between government and governed, is a "dangerous and volatile mixture" of policies. So says — yes — the Reagan administration. Is President Pinochet listening?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Anxious Vigil in Brazil

The serious disability of President-elect Tancredo Neves puts Brazil's political transition to a most difficult test.

The importance of a personality in politics usually varies inversely with the strength of a country's institutions. Brazil's paradox is that its institutions are simultaneously sturdy and weak. Brazil is sturdy thanks to a long tradition of effective political brokerage, producing much harmony and compromise; sturdy also thanks to an experienced cadre of civil servants, technically skilled and administratively competent. But it is weak because of the recent disintegration of a bankrupt and demoralized military government; and weak because the democracy that most Brazilians want has yet to be constructed.

Tancredo Neves was chosen by the old system to usher in the new. In a 50-year career, he established himself as a liberal whose moderation comforts conservatives and generals and as a democrat whose principles appeal to populists and radicals. He was to be inaugurated

under the old constitution, but he promised to summon an assembly to write a democratic one. And then he promised to yield to a successor chosen directly by the Brazilian people.

Hours before his scheduled inauguration on March 15, illness struck. The 75-year-old president-elect has undergone six operations in four weeks and at times has seemed near death. At best, Mr. Neves is unlikely to assume his full duties for months.

Thus authority rests nominally with Vice President Jose Sarney, a man closely associated with the old military regime who had been placed on the Neves ticket as a symbol of continuity and compromise. He has shown dignity and modesty in an unexpected role, but he lacks the stature and credentials to become the architect of a political transition, or to lead the country in facing up to pressing problems like the huge external debt. For now, these issues must await Mr. Neves's recovery. We add our hopes to those of all Brazilians.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR APRIL 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Governor Demands an Inquiry
ALBANY — In view of the recent disclosures of legislative dishonesty and graft, Governor Hughes urges the New York State Legislature to make an immediate, thorough and unsparring investigation into legislative practices and the use of corrupt or improper means for the promotion or defeat of legislation. The message is a sequel to the amazing disclosures showing how the representatives of the people systematically levied tribute on the "Bridge Trust" for the suppression of certain legislation, and how the insurance companies distributed in five years at least \$150,000 among the Albany legislators. The legislature has repeatedly balked all efforts to secure a thorough and impartial investigation of the extent to which Assemblymen and Senators sold their votes to the agents of industrial and other enterprises.

1935: Dust Spreads Across America
KANSAS CITY — Diminished in intensity, the devastating dust storm which blew out of the Southwest reached its maximum spread [on April 12], covering half of the nation and including for the first time Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama. At Garden City, Kansas, the sky was visible for the first time since the storm started [on April 8]. The clearing atmosphere gave the worst afflicted areas opportunity to survey the storm's havoc. At Boise City, Oklahoma, citizens shoveled huge drifts of dust which blocked the railway and highway and had marooned the town for 24 hours. Galveston, Texas, reported that the dust pall for the first time extended over the Gulf of Mexico. The Soconco-Vacuum tanker Royal Arrow, off the Texas coast, reported that the ship was covered with dust and dirt.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE H. WUEBNER, Publisher

PHILIP M. FOISIE Executive Editor
WALTER WELLS Executive Editor
ROBERT MCCABE Executive Editor
SAMUEL ART Deputy Editor
CARL GEWIRTZ Associate Editor

RENE BONDY Executive Editor
ALAIN LECOURT Associate Publisher
RICHARD H. MORGAN Associate Publisher
SHIRLEY GOLDBECK Director of Operations
FRANCOIS DEMARSONS Director of Circulation
HOLDE D. KRANEPUHL Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thomas.
Asia Headquarters, 24-26 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 3-285618. Telex: 61170.
Managing Dr. U.K.: Robin MacKenzie, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 356-4902. Telex: 262009.
S.A. an capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Commission Particulière No. 6137.
U.S. subscription: \$234 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Acid Rain: Better Call In the Shrinks

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Look at the rosters of specialists studying the acid rain problem and you will find what you might expect: biochemists, forestry scientists, meteorologists and the like. But recent political events demonstrate that they are the wrong specialists. Acid rain needs psychiatrists, especially those who treat reality denial and hallucinations.

The reality, after nearly a decade of scientific study, is that acid rain is killing vast tracts of forest and poisoning thousands of lakes in North America and Europe.

The hallucination, endemic among politicians, is that further scientific study will tell us something of value that we do not know. That new knowledge, we wistfully hope, will permit a low-cost, politically simple solution to a spreading ecological disaster that is rousing great concern on both continents.

There is no doubt that more research needs to be done. On that basis there is some justification for the agreement recently struck between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney for joint research on acid rain. Still, the Canadian leader and his people got taken by that old saw oil — "more research."

Few problems would not benefit from more research. What is needed is decisive action against the well-known acid rain sources that

though urged to action by scientists appointed to study the problem, prefer more research rather than widely recommended emission controls on coal-burning plants in the Midwest. Research costs a few millions; emission controls cost billions. The choice is clear — except that acid rain also costs billions, and the end of those costs cannot be forecast if the problem continues.

Given the huge costs of a cleanup, would it not be prudent to wait for research that might eliminate some of the unknowns about the biochemical processes of acid rain?

The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment examined that issue and emphatically concluded that delay may be disastrous.

Enough is known, it declared, to get started on what may well be a decade-long cleanup effort. It pointed out that the four-to-six-year research effort that scientists advise would be completed before the cleanup program reaches the stage of major expenditures. The two-pronged approach would assure a fast start and would minimize the chance of costly misdirection. It makes sense, but the Reagan administration is not listening.

Acid rain beyond science and politics. Call in the shrinks.

The writer is editor and publisher of *Science & Government Report*, an independent newsletter.

The Reagan administration, al-

LETTERS

A Moral Role at Dachau

In response to "Why Reagan Truly Should Visit Dachau" (April 6):

Charles Williams Maynes's point about the American presidency being "pre-eminently a place of moral leadership" is eminently right, even if that sound maxim came from a president co-responsible for Yalta, Poland, who were the first to oppose Hitler and who became, next to the Jews and the Russians, the main victims of Nazi fury — would be grateful for an act of presidential moral leadership that the world much needs.

S. GROCHOLSKI
Hamme-Mille, Belgium

A Noble Freeze Spurned

I was so impressed with the Soviet Union's decision unilaterally to suspend deployment of their missiles that I decided to make a similar noble gesture. I wrote to the US authorities to request that they too freeze their missile forces.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

Mr. Kissinger still seems to think that President Nixon made the wrong decision. Mr. Kissinger is right in his term, outlined his strategy and demanded an endorsement. Failing that he should have liquidated the war. But Mr. Nixon rejected that advice, fearing that history would never forgive the appalling consequences of such an application of executive responsibility.

issinger is Missed the Point

Philip Geyelin

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

SHINGTOM — Henry Kissinger's contribution to the current flood tide of the Vietnamese War is noteworthy simply because it was not his. As policymaker, presidents have had more influence over a longer span. But it is more noteworthy because Mr. Kissinger did not grasp the lesson that the Vietnam experience has to do with foreign policy: that the Wester and Communists in general, since the end of World War II.

However, bristlingly hostile has been Albania's position toward the outside world since Mr. Hoxha became its leader, it was a consistent

NEWS ANALYSIS

stance. Greece and Yugoslavia, which border Albania, and Italy, whose boot heel faces it across the Adriatic Sea, had a fair idea of what they were facing. Their policies toward this most uncomfortable neighbor rested on one commanding factor: Albania's hostility to the Soviet Union.

The small and mountainous Balkan nation of about three million people is aggressively isolationist, not hesitating to fire across its land or sea borders at any real or imagined intruder.

It is an unsatisfactory trading partner, paranoidly suspicious of foreigners to the extent of refusing foreign credits under a provision in its constitution. It represses its ethnic minorities, particularly the Greeks, and has carried hostility to a traditional American to the point of outlawing it.

Mr. Kissinger's analysis of how the war went wrong, a strategy of attrition and graduated unsuitability to guerrilla warfare, has to do with the lesson that the United States, however, has never succeeded in obtaining even an indirect hearing for its occasional aids to improve relations.

Greece has opened two road border crossings to its neighbor, but their value remains symbolic because Albania welcomes almost no visitors and rarely allows its own people to travel. Albania has complicated its rail link to the Yugoslav border, while Yugoslavia is working on its stretch of track to be ready by the end of this year.

Italy has signed an expanded trade agreement and is operating a ferry link, which remains a losing operation for lack of traffic.

West German diplomats and politicians have held conversations with Albanian emissaries in continuing efforts to improve relations. And while Bonn rejects Albanian demands for wartime reparations, it is ready to offer economic projects to be financed by credits.

In the months in which Mr. Hoxha's health was clearly declining and his expected death became a factor in policy planning, Western analysts had hoped that these possibilities of beneficial links with the West might tempt the future leaders of Europe's most underdeveloped and poorest nation.

What the analysts feared in the outlook for post-Hoxha Albania was a possibility that rivalries might develop within the ruling group under Mr. Ali and that such contests might reopen a crack that the Soviet Union could exploit. Albania's long history of vicious internal power struggles, always settled by force, make this a realistic fear.

The best hopes in this region and in the West lie in the fact that the Hoxha purges, a permanent feature of his rule, may have been thorough enough to have removed any threat to the continuity of his foreign policy.

Prevention is the best guarantee of aid and reform. Falsely-empowered U.S. combat troops

not be committed without a understanding of the nature of what and of realistic objectives

which there can be no alternative to achieving those objectives. Mr. Kissinger insists that the contending factors exercise some restraint in their "That is where the reach exceeds the grasp. Where do you draw the line and who draws the executive?"

only answer I can see is the their own behavior, and thus encourage restraint. Mr. Kissinger gives no answer. He is where he thinks blame lies when he says the "vast majority gap" was a media creation by harping on the "difference between governmental and what in fact happened."

On: "A fairer analysis would determine what genuine confusion and what misrepresentation" as it all backward. The confusion is not the government's in the public and Congress — the government's misrepresentations. They are too plentiful and what happened is promised unmatched by what is not led legitimately as credible? How many times were we shown at the cold truth? However, these judgments, repeated press reports that turn out to be empirical breeding ground for it and domestic division. Mr. Kissinger so deeply deplores the position of conduct amid such passions by himself, Mr. Nixon argues. Mr. Nixon has gone to Congress and, outlining his strategy added an endorsement. Faded e should have liquidated the

But Mr. Nixon rejected the that history not forgive the appalling costs of such an "adjudication" responsibility. Kissinger still seems to the president Nixon made it right. Mr. Kissinger is right in that "America owes it to itself a fair assessment of the that tragedy," he says. It is not yet occurred.

The Sudanese authorities also said Friday that they had arrested or detained a total of 36 officials from the Nimeiri regime, the Egy

CHURCH SERVICES

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL IN PARIS, 23 Ave. George-V, 75008 Paris. The Very Rev. James L. Lee, Dean. Mass. of George-V. Sunday service, 10:45 a.m. Church school and nursery, 11 a.m. Week days, 12 noon. Tel. 720-1792.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Visé-Colombier, 75006 Paris. Mgr St. Sulpice. Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Sommerville. Tel. 607-6702.

PARIS SUBLUES. EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rue-Maison. English Mass. Sunday 9:45 a.m. Church school and nursery, 11 a.m. Week days, 12 noon. Tel. 749-5329.

GENEVA. CHURCH OF CHRIST. Meetings in English, Sunday morning, 4 p.m. 26 Rue de la Terrasse, 1207 Geneva. Tel. Dayle Koe, 022/937537. Free Bible correspondence courses in English and French. Write to the above.

MONTE CARLO. 1st Fellowship, 7 rue L. Nolet, Suresnes 92100. Tel. 01 94-65-54. Worship 11:15 & 6 p.m. Tel. 255-1503.

EUROPE. UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST, worship and activities in Europe. Contact EUU, Steve Dick, Springfield 20, 1271 NC Holman, The Netherlands. Tel. +31 (0) 21 21 55073.

STOCKHOLM. IMMANUEL CHURCH, new city center. Friendly Christian fellowship. Sunday 11 a.m. Tel. (08) 316051, 151223.

To place an advertisement in this section please contact:

Ms. Elizabeth HERWOOD
181 Ave. Ch.-de-Gaule, France.
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Tel. 747-12-65.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the editor" and must contain the writer's name and full address. Letters should be brief and subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited

ARTS / LEISURE

At the Whitney: Zap, Flash and Strange Sweetness

By Paul Richard
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Whitney Biennial Exhibition is the Bloomingdale's of the art world. Manhattanesque-fashionable, fast and sometimes naughty-naughty, it is just the right exhibit for the out-of-town consumer.

The show won't be a hit. The Biennials never are. In the higher reaches of the New York art world, everybody gripes about these committee-chosen shows — everyone gripes, but everyone goes. This year's show will be condemned for being too much fun.

It has puns by Jasper Johns. It has lots of shiny Cibachromes. It doesn't have a single work by Keith Haring, Robert Longo, Robert Morris, Jean Michel Basquiat or Julian Schnabel. But it has Sherrie Levine's intentional and shameless plagiarisms: This year she is ripping off the post-revolutionary Russians. It has black light in the toilets, and neat-o toys with motors. Out on Madison Avenue it has a wind-activated sound piece that moans and bleeps and twangs.

This year's Biennial pretends to be "a qualitative overview of current art activity in America." But it isn't really. It's a local art show. Two-thirds of its 84 artists live in the neighborhood.

Many of its fastest works — say, Cindy Sherman's big photos of herself — zap you at first glance. That high speed is intentional. Barbara Kruger's oddly juxtaposed photographs-with-texts ("When I hear the word culture I take out my checkbook") are meant to be as fast as ads. So are Jenny Holzer's maxims — "Lack of charisma can be fatal" — which flash by in moving lights just like the headlines that one has read high above Times Square.

The one thing wrong with flash is that it ends in burnout. You've got to feel compassion for Cindy Sherman's fans, for her admirers, imitators, and especially for her buyers. Victims of chic clothing. Think of all those art fashion victims who after buying Op Art and Photorealist images of motorcycle gas tanks have had to clear their walls again to make room for Sherman's photographs.

New York art, for 40 years, has zapped us at first glance. The heavy, wall-eating paintings of the Abstract Expressionists zapped us. Claes Oldenburg's floorburgers zapped us. New Yorkers get zapped daily by the scribbles on their subway cars. The Whitney is full of zappism, as you might expect. But its zaps are strangely sweet.

This show is full of the happy colors you might put in the children's room. It's got a little impatience, true, but that's to be expected — in punked-up and mind-stretching conjurations used by many of the painters in the show.

Kenny Scharf's black-light decorations, all over the bathrooms, are like the decorations at the senior prom. (The Whitney did not have the guts to let him spray-paint the toilet stalls; they pasted paper to the walls.) John Kessler's "Visions of China," with its motors and its light tricks, its fake bonsais and bamboo leaves and miniature pagodas, is as much fun as one's first childhood visit to a Chinese restaurant.

Consider Jasper Johns. Remember how he boggled the best minds in the art world with the unexpected blankness of his targets, numbers, flags? That was 30 years ago. Look what he's got here.

Paintings full of jokes, self-parodies, double entendres, puns and easy-to-read clues. Who has the best-known smile in the history of painting? The Mona Lisa. Who is the best-known dealer in Manhattan? Leo Castelli. Both their faces show up in Johns's "Racing Thoughts" (1983).

Puns, juxtapositions and various mind-stretching conjurations are used by many of the painters in the show.

This is David Salle's major pint-mick. In the handsome picture that he calls "The Disappearance of the Booming Voice," he puts a badly drawn pornographic drawing next to a group of doves whose ends he has painted green. Had they been separated, they would not have made this show, but together it is perhaps worth noting that there is little new about them.

Only a small number of the painters represented can withstand the competition. Eric Fischl is one of them. His "Portrait of the Artist as an Old Man," with its evocations of Vincent van Gogh and Francis Bacon, and his "The Power of Rock and Roll," with its naked dancing child happily ignoring the Rietveld chair before him and the Warhol on the wall, are sexy, searing paintings not easy to forget. Doug Anderson of Boston, Ed Paschke of Chicago and Elizabeth Murray of New York are also serious painters who need weight to this often giddy show.

It was chosen, collectively, by six Whitney curators — Richard Armstrong, John G. Hanhardt, Barbara Haskell, Richard Marshall, Lisa Phillips and Patterson Sims. They suggest that Minimalism may be due for a revival, but the Minimalist objects they have chosen — boxes by Donald Judd and eggs by Robert Mangold — leave one full of doubts.

The Biennial runs through June 2.



An array of Claes Oldenburgs at the Los Angeles "Temporary Contemporary."

Temporary Contemporary Offers A Sample of Museum's Grand Design

By John Russell
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — That a museum of contemporary art should open in former police maintenance garage in the section of Los Angeles known as Little Tokyo was matter for amazement.

That the temporary quarters of the Museum of Contemporary Art should open on time — in November 1983 — and without apparent effort was more remarkable still.

As designed by Frank Gehry, the "Temporary Contemporary" was

a smaller, tauter group — all come from recent exhibitions, but here again the concentration in time (1961-1982) and in number (16 in all) provides a total and unitary immersion.

Dated 1953 to 1960, the seven large paintings by Rothko are the

earliest American works in the

show. They speak for a period

when terminal melancholy had not

yet begun to eat away at the artist,

and in the finely adjusted light of

the Temporary Contemporary they

come across with an almost scrappy radiance. The Lichtensteins — a smaller, tauter group — all come

from 1962, and they include such

works as "Cezanne," "Desk

Calendar" and "Meat."

After 25 years, these paintings have

a spare, blunt, uncompromising quality that has lost none of its impact.

Rosenquist is represented by

eight large paintings, done between

1960 and 1964. The landscape

called "Capillary Action" and the

phantomlike sky-piece called

"Noon" should revise the opinions

even of those who have long looked

hard at Rosenquist. Finally, there

are two sculptures from the period

when Segal was pioneering the

Edward Hopper look and the Edward

Hopper subject matter in a medium

peculiar to himself. His "Sunbathers on Rooftop" is so much a New

York scene that it ranks as an ethnic curiosity in a state where sunbathing is a fact of life rather than a

pleasure to be snatched in condi-

tions of no matter what discomfort.

William F. Kieckhoffer is president

of Atlantic Richfield Co. and chairman of MOCA, has in more senses

than one the touch of gold when it

comes to the museum's affairs. Nor

did it hurt that the J. Paul Getty

Trust not long ago gave MOCA a

grant of \$3 million.

The current situation of MOCA,

whose director is Richard Kosha-

lek, is summed up in an exhibition

that opened Feb. 13. The immediate

attraction of the show is the

group of 80 major works from the

collection of Count and Countess

Giuseppe Panza di Biumo, ac-

quired by the museum in 1984 for

\$9 million, payable over 11 years.

Impressive in itself, the purchase is

indicative of the general policy

MOCA intends to follow. Where

other museums get a bit of this and

a bit of that, as best they can, it is

the grand design of MOCA that

like the Stedelijk Museum in Am-

sterdam and the Saatchi collection

in London, it should concentrate

on a relatively small number of

artists and collect them in depth.

What we can see of the Panza's

collection at MOCA through Sept.

29, speaks well for their judgment,

which was applied to work not yet

hallowed by time. Put together be-

tween 1956 and 1963, the group

includes work by Mark Rothko,

Franz Kline, Robert Rauschen-

berg, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Olden-

berg, James Rosenquist and George Segal, among Americans, and by Jean Fautrier and Antoni Tapies, among Europeans.

The sight of 12 major paintings

by Kline from 1953 to 1961

might cause certain ideas to be re-

adjusted. The sight of 12 paintings

by Rauschenberg, from 1955 to

1961, will also come as a revelation

to visitors who know these works

only from reproduction, if at all.

(Even the owners had not seen

them for 10 years, and they have

never been exhibited together.)

The many little works made by

Oldenburg at the time of his cele-

brated store-show are more fami-

DOONESBURY

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

NEPHRU, I UNDERSTAND YOU AND CURTIS ARE LEAVING FOR THE STATES IN THE MORNING...

THAT'S RIGHT, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHAT'S TO YOU?

48

ARTS / LEISURE

Subway Surrealism and Canine Fortitude

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — All that glitters in Luc Trauner's latest long-distance movie, "Subway," is the brilliant design of Alexander Trauner that transforms the world of underground traffic into a haunting gaudiness.

Trauner's scenic design has ornamented such memorable motion

MOVIE MARQUEE

picture classics as "Les Enfants du Paradis" with its picturesque reproduction of the Boulevard du Crime in the 1840s and Joseph Losey's "Mr. Klein" with its stark portrait of Paris under Nazi occupation.

When the New Wave came in, Trauner, scorning its blunt documentary insistence, left for Hollywood to create the settings for the films of Billy Wilder, Orson Welles, Fred Zinnemann and John Huston. On the retreat of the New Wave he returned to France and has been a cinematic asset here ever since.

"Subway" is as bold as brass in its defiance of plausibility, but once on its breathless way, who cares? Its preposterous signature springs from a poor little rich heron inviting a bleached-blond burglar, played by Christophe Lambert, to her flat. He robs her safe and makes off with the loot to scamper and battle in underground stations for the ensuing hour and a half.

The Métro stops have been constructed by Trauner as forbidding surrealistic visions, the background

for an expressionistic drama. The awesome settings are peopled with an assortment of creeps given to simian grimacing. The only member of the company who shows any constraint is José Otero as locomotive engineer smiling blandly from his cabin at the continuous uproar. Even Isabelle Adjani as the leading lady, once below street level, succumbs to the face-making fever and distorts her features in "registering" surprise, fear, disgust and affection.

□

A film of extraordinary quality from Japan, "Antarctica," has enjoyed a popularity that has surpassed all attendance records there.

It is based on reports of a scientific expedition to the antarctic wastelands a few years ago. The outpost was set up in the snowy man's-land as a permanent headquarters, and when the initial explorers were recalled a second team was scheduled to replace them. Severe weather made water and air transport impossible, the replacement group turned back and the project was temporarily abandoned.

The sled dogs, trained and brought to the outpost by the initial team, were left behind, and it is their fate that the film treats.

Most of the animals died of exposure, starvation and mishaps during the long wait; only a sturdy two survived. The fortitude of the pack faced with extermination in the hostile wilds, their search for food — a graphic episode is their

battle with the seals — their meanderings in the region and their return to the camp in hope of finding their quandam masters compose a moving saga. The mood is that of an tale by Jack London, and Koreyoshi Kurahara's direction communicates the cruelty and pathos of the story to powerful dramatic effect against the savage scene captured by photography of rare beauty. There is an excellent commentary in French by Robert Hossein.

□

In "Les Spécialistes," Patrice Leconte's boisterous composition, we encounter a yegg who — with a disguised police detective as his companion — evades the law by a series of gymnastic feats. The sacking pair scale mountains, clinging from perilous cliffs and plunge into waterfalls. As a spectacular climax the detective drives a gigantic tractor-trailer, smashing to smithereens a whole garage of houses.

The robbery of a gambling establishment with explanations of all its intricate details is clapping and silly antic that has been through the movie mills too often.

Bernard Giraudeau and Gérard Lanvin are the acrobats of Leconte's daredevil exhibition.

Claude Lelouch founded his reputation with his early, sprightly ex-

perimentation. "Un Homme et une femme" ("A Man and a Woman"), a slender but engaging love story

recounted with a minimum of dialogue, quickly, neatly and with cinematic flair with a catch theme song. It was immediately an international success.

Instead of following his triumph with something equally simple, he soon decided to turn exceedingly solemn and "literary." It may have been the auteur theory — the notion that every director must write his own material and dialogue. Before long he was turning out swollen films crowded with characters that had the air of television soap operas transferred to the large screen.

His latest try in this genre is "Partir, Revenir," and it is by no means the most boring of the lot nor does it match in extended running time the one about the fortunes of a family for three generations, although it moves from the present to the Nazi occupation era. As is his recent wont, it contains many stars — among them Annie Girardot, Jean-Louis Trintignant, Michel Piccoli and Françoise Fabian — and Rachmaninoff is plugged in to lend it tonal grandeur.

The robbery of a gambling establish-

ment with explanations of all its intricate details is clapping and silly antic that has been through the movie mills too often.

Bernard Giraudeau and Gérard Lanvin are the acrobats of Leconte's daredevil exhibition.

Claude Lelouch founded his reputation with his early, sprightly ex-

perimentation. "Un Homme et une femme" ("A Man and a Woman"), a slender but engaging love story

Le Thé à la menthe" of Abdellah Bahoui has novel charm and



Adjani in the Métro.

humor that are bringing it considerable success. It is a miles sketch, but sufficiently diverting to hold the attention for 90 minutes. Set in the Algerian ghetto of Paris, the Barbes district, it tells of a young man, come from Algeria in search of fortune and become a petty thief. He writes to his mother of the great things he is accomplishing in the French capital. She comes to Paris to discover the emptiness of his boasting and gets him on a homeward-bound plane. Its direction and acting have an appealing sincerity that is winning it audiences.

The people behind the works, gathered around 1920 primarily by Dr. Hans Prinzhorn of the University of Heidelberg Psychiatric Clinic, had a common bond.

"They tend to perceive themselves as . . . being acted upon by outside forces they can't control," said Reinhold Heller, acting director of the University of Chicago's Smart Gallery, where the art is displayed.

The prisoner motif is ever-present: drawings of barred windows, people in hospital beds and stern guards. One untitled picture shows thousands of tiny crosses over an outline of plates and a spoon, a

Exhibition Explores Disturbing Visions In Art Works Done by Mental Patients

By Sharon Cohen
The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The hand is open and upright. It looks realistic except for one thing: the human eye staring out from atop the middle finger.

The drawing is more than 50 years old. Only one fact is known about the artist: He was insane.

The united work by Berthold L. — or L. Berthold, not even his name is certain — is one of about 370 pieces of art created from 1890 to 1920 by patients in European asylums and being shown for the first time in the United States.

They are creations of fantasy and fear, magical visions of monsters and imaginary kingdoms and more mundane drawings of soldiers and saints.

The people behind the works, gathered around 1920 primarily by Dr. Hans Prinzhorn of the University of Heidelberg Psychiatric Clinic, had a common bond.

"They tend to perceive themselves as . . . being acted upon by outside forces they can't control," said Reinhold Heller, acting director of the University of Chicago's Smart Gallery, where the art is displayed.

The prisoner motif is ever-present: drawings of barred windows, people in hospital beds and stern guards. One untitled picture shows thousands of tiny crosses over an outline of plates and a spoon, a

manic repetition that "reflects the monotony of their life," Heller said.

In other works, however, he said it would be difficult to determine that the artists were mentally disturbed. Most were diagnosed as schizophrenic.

"In terms of technique and quality, there's nothing to keep it from becoming classified as art," Heller said, noting that Pablo Picasso and Max Ernst, among others, were impressed and influenced by some of these works.

The exhibit will move to the Cornell University Art Museum in New York after it closes here April 21. It includes drawings, paintings, sculptures and textiles from Switzerland, West Germany, Austria and the Netherlands.

Some were done on paper bags, orange wrappings, tissue paper, scraps of wood, bread or whatever the patients could scrounge.

"The Art of the Insane: Selected Works from the Prinzhorn Collection" is part of 5,000 objects collected by Prinzhorn, an art historian and physician in the 1920s. Little is known about many of the patients. Few had any artistic training.

Though most were labeled schizophrenics, "you can't diagnose illness from looking at the art," said Harry Trosman, professor of psychiatry at the university.

Because schizophrenics lose the ability to differentiate between themselves and the outside world, Trosman said, some works depict "a lot of bodily distortion" or half-human, half-animal beasts that could be "representations of forces within one's self."

One painting by Franz Karl Pohl, a metalsmith known as Pohl, shows a Minotaur-like creature with a human face, big eyes and horns on the top of his head.

Ant avant-garde, modern and fusion jazz stars such as Chick Corea, Stanley Clarke, Jeff Lorber, Bob James, Steps Ahead, Free Flight and David Murray will appear. There will be a Young New Orleans program, starring Wynton Marsalis, the Terence Blanchard-Donald Harrison Quintet and the Dirty Dozen Brass Band. Rhythm and blues fans can hear Ray Charles, Johnny Otis, Etta James and John Mayall.

Much of the motifs of mentally ill people reflected popular thought, he said, "but they tended to take them to extremes."

Kool Festival to Feature Traditional Jazz, Blues

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Traditional and modern jazz, along with a dose of blues and special tributes, will be featured at this year's Kool Jazz Festival in New York, June 21-30.

Avant-garde, modern and fusion jazz stars such as Chick Corea, Stanley Clarke, Jeff Lorber, Bob James, Steps Ahead, Free Flight and David Murray will appear. There will be a Young New Orleans program, starring Wynton Marsalis, the Terence Blanchard-Donald Harrison Quintet and the Dirty Dozen Brass Band. Rhythm and blues fans can hear Ray Charles, Johnny Otis, Etta James and John Mayall.

Because schizophrenics lose the ability to differentiate between themselves and the outside world, Trosman said, some works depict "a lot of bodily distortion" or half-human, half-animal beasts that could be "representations of forces within one's self."

One painting by Franz Karl Pohl, a metalsmith known as Pohl, shows a Minotaur-like creature with a human face, big eyes and horns on the top of his head.

Ant avant-garde, modern and fusion jazz stars such as Chick Corea, Stanley Clarke, Jeff Lorber, Bob James, Steps Ahead, Free Flight and David Murray will appear. There will be a Young New Orleans program, starring Wynton Marsalis, the Terence Blanchard-Donald Harrison Quintet and the Dirty Dozen Brass Band. Rhythm and blues fans can hear Ray Charles, Johnny Otis, Etta James and John Mayall.

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

15th BASTILLE JUNK FAIR

April 18 - 28, 1985

PLACE D'ITALIE

Square de Choisy

PARIS

Dealers days April 16 and 17

250 exhibitors

Join the "GewinnSpiel"

Your chances - better than ever to win Deutsch Marks

• Guaranteed Prize Money: 225.340 Million DM

• Winning chances: 291.650 • A must to play

• 600.000 ticket numbers in the game • Almost every 2. number is a winner

Look at the facts:

tees all prizes and is responsible for the orderly conduct of the lottery.

Anonymity is guaranteed. If you win, no one need ever find out about your winnings; that is, unless you tell them. It's as though you'd have a numbered account at a Swiss bank!

PRIZE SCHEDULE

The lottery runs over a period of 26 weeks with each class covering 4 resp. 6 drawings. The drawings are publicly held in Munich, West Germany, and are supervised by state auditors. The German government guarantees

you may determine how your winnings are paid out. Transfer will be made anywhere in the world within one week either by check or according to your instructions. Of course, jackpot winners may collect their prize money in cash.

If you are already one of our customers, your ticket for the next lottery will be mailed to you automatically.

You can be sure you'll receive rapid, honest, confidential service. If you like the odds, try your luck. Order today.

Good luck!

These are the figures. Where else are the chances this good? They are almost 1 in 2. Being a state lottery, the Sueddeutsche Klassenlotterie (South German State Lottery) can offer these extraordinary odds with large prize money. Besides the jackpots, as shown right, the middle-class prizes range from DM 5,000 to DM 80,000. Of course not to mention the numerous amount of smaller prizes. That's why its participants come from all corners of the globe.

Join the group. Within each lottery, almost half the ticket numbers are drawn for prize money.

If coupon is missing, write for information.

E. Gehle

Boppstr. 20-24

D-6500 Mainz, W-Germany

Start of next Lottery November 1985

I'll join the lottery!

For all classes of the 77. Sueddeutsche Klassenlotterie, Starting May 11, 1985 through November 2, 1985

Please fill in number of tickets you want to order.

	DM or US \$* or £*
1/1 ticket	747.00 • 229.85 • 210.45
1/2 ticket	387.00 • 119.10 • 109.05
1/4 ticket	207.00 • 63.70 • 58.35

* US \$ and £ prices are subject to rate of exchange.

Prices cover all 6 classes and include airmail postage and winning list charges. No additional charges.

Rate of exchange: Feb. 1985

VALID ONLY WHERE LEGAL "NOT AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS OF SINGAPORE"

Please write in German <input type="checkbox"/>	English <input type="checkbox"/>	Please print in block letters.
First Name _____	Last Name _____	Street _____
P.O. Box _____	City _____	Country _____

CHRISTIE'S

Auction Sales

Highly Important Paintings by Old Masters From an American Private Collection

Auction to be held on Thursday, May 9 at 7 p.m.

in our galleries at

502 Park Avenue in New York.

A Special Viewing of a selection of the paintings

will be held at Christie's in London,

8 King Street, St. James's

from April 12 through April 16.

The entire collection will be on view

at Christie's in New York

from April 20 through April 24

and also May 3 until noon on May 9, 1985.

For further information, please contact Ian Kennedy

in New York at 212/546-1177

or Simon Dickinson in London at 01/839-9060.

BUCELLATI
4 Place Vendôme
Paris 1^{er} Tel. 260.12.12

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Boesky Buys 7.4% Stake In Crown Zellerbach

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Ivan F. Boesky, a New York financier, says he has acquired 2 million shares of Crown Zellerbach Corp. common stock, or 7.4 percent of the company's shares outstanding.

In a statement filed Thursday with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Boesky said he had paid nearly \$83 million, or an average of \$40.93 a share, for the stake.

Mr. Boesky frequently buys stakes of takeover targets, hoping to sell the shares at a higher price. Crown Zellerbach's directors announced earlier Thursday that they were offering to sell the company for \$1.63 billion, or \$60 a share.

At the same time, the board said it planned to spin off interests in its timberland to shareholders and urged them to reject financier Sir James Goldsmith's \$42.50-a-share tender offer for a majority of the company's shares.

"By spinning off the timber, we'll begin the process of liquidating the company for the benefit of the shareholder," the source continued. "Goldsmith would liquidate the company for his own benefit."

"By spinning off the timber, we'll begin the process of liquidating the company for the benefit of the shareholder," the source continued. "Goldsmith would liquidate the company for his own benefit."

GE Reports Earnings Up 5%

United Press International

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut — General Electric Co. said Thursday its first-quarter earnings rose 5 percent to \$511 million despite a decline in sales.

The earnings, equal to \$1.12 per

share, were up from income of \$485 million, or \$1.07 per share, in the same quarter last year. Sales were down 6 percent to \$6.2 billion from \$6.6 billion.

A suit filed against Petronas by a lawyer in December contends that Petronas violated the Petroleum Development Act by buying a company unrelated to its purpose of exploration and development of oil resources.

The suit is scheduled to be heard July 22.

Malaysia Widens Scope Of Petronas

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Keppel Shipyard Ltd., Singapore's government shipyard, said Friday that it had a loss of 173.9 million Singapore dollars (\$78.3 million) in 1984 compared with a group net profit of \$80.4 million in 1983.

Sam Kee Boon, the company's chairman, said the loss largely reflected the high carrying costs of debt to finance the takeover of Straits Steamship Co. in late 1983. The company is now in the process of trimming its operations and seeking profitable ventures outside Singapore, he said.

"We shall return to profitability in two years," he said.

General Electric has made submissions to the secretary of the Air Force which we believe will provide the basis for prompt resolution of the issues and a decision to remove the suspension. On that basis, there should be no significant impact on our financial results," Mr. Welch said.

Keppel Shipyard Reports '84 Loss

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Keppel Shipyard Ltd., Singapore's government shipyard, said Friday that it had a loss of 173.9 million Singapore dollars (\$78.3 million) in 1984 compared with a group net profit of \$80.4 million in 1983.

Sam Kee Boon, the company's chairman, said the loss largely reflected the high carrying costs of debt to finance the takeover of Straits Steamship Co. in late 1983. The company is now in the process of trimming its operations and seeking profitable ventures outside Singapore, he said.

"We shall return to profitability in two years," he said.

Floating Rate Notes April 12

April 12

Dollar

Coupon Note **Bid Asked**

LIBOR **Interest** **Rate** **Interest** **Rate**

Interest **Interest** **Interest** **Interest**

Friday's
AMEX
Closing

Tables include the nonwidely prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s High	Low	Close
A									
7/4 ADI n	32	30	ADI n	4	4	65	65	65	65
14/4 AMCI	32	28	AMCI	1	1	12	12	12	12
5/4 AM Int'l	26	24	AM Int'l	1	1	12	12	12	12
6/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
14/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
8/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
3/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
11/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
15/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
17/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
19/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
21/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
23/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
25/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
27/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
29/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
31/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
1/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
3/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
5/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
7/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
9/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
11/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
13/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
15/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
17/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
19/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
21/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
23/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
25/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
27/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
29/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
31/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
1/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
3/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
5/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
7/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
9/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
11/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
13/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
15/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
17/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
19/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
21/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
23/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
25/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
27/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
29/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
31/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
1/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
3/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
5/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
7/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
9/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
11/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
13/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
15/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
17/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
19/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
21/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
23/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
25/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
27/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
29/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
31/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
1/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
3/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
5/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
7/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
9/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
11/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
13/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
15/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
17/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
19/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
21/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
23/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
25/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
27/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
29/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
31/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
1/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
3/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
5/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
7/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
9/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
11/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
13/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
15/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
17/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
19/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12	12	12
21/4 AmcU	32	30	AmcU	1	1	12	12		

French GDP Up 1.6% Last Year

The Associated Press

PARIS — France's gross domestic product grew at an inflation-adjusted annual rate of 1.6 percent last year compared with a 0.6-percent rise in 1983, the National Statistics Institute reported Friday.

The government had estimated in February that the GDP, which measures a country's total output of goods and services, minus income from operations abroad, expanded at a 2-percent rate last year. It said the reason for the downward revision in the latest figures was that the February estimate was based on incomplete fourth-quarter data.

The agency said household consumption rose 0.5 percent last year, unchanged from 1983. The weak rise was attributed to an erosion of consumer purchasing power following economic-austerity measures.

Over-the-Counter April 12

NASDAQ National Market Prices

(Continued from Page 12)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M. Close	Ref.
Coin Fds	12	12	11	11	
Honeywell W	12	12	11	11	
Motorola	12	12	11	11	
Motorola S	12	12	11	11	
Motorola L	12	12	11	11	
NEW LOWS	1				
3D Corp	12	12	11	11	
SPW Corp	12	12	11	11	
Worrell	12	12	11	11	

as, China on Airliners

The Associated Press

IH, California — Douglas Air today that China has agreed to buy 15 in a transaction to be completed by 1988. The agreement is between the aircraft manufacturer and a unit of Long-haul Douglas Corp. It also calls for Douglas to be trained in the United States in the twin-engine planes virtually assembled in China.

The agreement was not disclosed, but it follows six years of negotiations between Shanghai Aviation and China Aviation Supply, a subsidiary of China's air transportation authority. Douglass' president of Douglas and its future.

To know the people in the field as expert technicians and engineers," he said.

He started two MD-80s since

Douglas partially assembled MD-80s delivered to Shanghai before with the first of the airlines

to service in 1987.

Sales in
100s

High

Low

3 P.M. Close

Ref.

12

12

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

11

ACROSS

1 A Cabinet post
6 Steak order
12 Ponto forth
16 Ebb
21 Stan's pal
22 "Winnie—
Pu"
24 Wanderer
25 Massey role
27 Popular card
game
28 Kimmel
complaints
30 Loggers
31 Designer
Oscar de la
32 Newsman,
often
34 More
honorable
35 Digs
36 Hearts, e.g.
37 Move quickly
40 Danish fjord
41 Common
affliction
42 Grave words
45 Skiers' treatises
47 Grain or
whisky
50 — Paul of the
Boers
52 Like the
Cheshire-Cat
53 Melville
captain

DOWN

1 A swimming
companion of
Alice
2 Jsi—
3 Radar image
4 Robert
Motherwell's
medium
5 Legal point
6 "—Dies,"
Beckett novel
7 Circus
Maximus
official
8 Hold back
9 "It"—
laugh": Pinero
10 All-purpose
trk.
11 How to roll
along

ACROSS

54 Land and
buildings
55 Hindoo deity
56 Author Grey et
al.
57 Rugged
58 Mindanao
group
60 Tailor's
lapboard
61 Rainbows
62 Home is here
63 Mubarak's
predecessor
65 Spot
66 Goli/
67 Shakespearean
lover
68 Water blooms.
70 Big cat
72 Louis XVI, e.g.
73 "Ruggies of
Red Gap"
actress
74 Fearful
75 Gold coin
78 Sprout
82 Driver
83 Dilemma
items
84 Empire State
85 Part of N.B.
86 Gams
87 Hars—
88 Erodes
90 Kind of horse
91 Dies—

DOWN

12 Actress Hasso
13 Story lines
14 Citron
attachment
15 Jon
16 Yearly income
17 Colombia's
capital
18 A.A.U.
member
19 Poet laureate:
1692-1715
20 German river
26 Very prim and
precise
28 Fairness
32 Witch's home
34 Natives of
Oulu
35 Timothy
shaver

ACROSS

26 Barbecue gear
33 Russian length
37 Do Salmos
38 — form (at
one's best)
39 Famous
oratorio
41 Food named
for a goddess
42 Brilliance
43 Famed
Flemish
portraits
44 Huts
46 French indefi-
nite pronoun
47 Hamilton's
birthplace
48 Griffith
Gamm's
creator
49 His capital is
Dutta

DOWN

51 Drake or cob
53 Russian length
55 Duchesse, g.
57 Church council
58 Support
60 Pivotal
62 Cun grano
64 "You could
hear—
drop"
65 Wide-brimmed
straw hat
67 Items "on
wheels"
68 End of fist
69 Insinuations
85 La —, Trini-
dadian port
100 101
105 106 107
110 111 112
119 120
124

128 Takes five
129 Sweetshop
130 Ease
131 Billiards
immortal

128 129
130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

ART BUCHWALD**Here Comes the Judge**

WASHINGTON — I knew what Rotary wanted to be a federal judge, but I didn't know how badly until I found him at his desk perusing as he filled out a questionnaire.

"What's that?"

"It's a series of questions I have to answer correctly to satisfy the ultra-right wing that I'm worthy of having a seat on the bench."

"Why are you trying to satisfy the ultra-right?"

I asked him.

"Because Ronald Reagan listens to them when he decides who gets the federal judgeships. A judicial candidate has to swear he buys the whole conservative ideology or he can't get appointed deputy bail bondsman in a traffic court."

"What kind of questions are they asking you?"

"They want to know how I'll rule on abortion."

"You're going to have to rule for it if you want to be a federal judge. It's the law of the land."

"It may be the law of the land, but the ultra's believe a federal judge has to ignore the law if a fetus is at stake."

"So what are you putting down?" I asked him.

"Here's what I wrote. 'As a federal judge I have no choice but to let my conscience take precedence over any Supreme Court decision — so help me God. Do you think it's strong enough?'

Beverly Hills Cop' No. 9 On All-Time Money List

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Beverly Hills Cop," starring Eddie Murphy, has topped \$200 million at the box office and entered the top 10 list of all-time money makers.

The movie, in its fourth month of release, vaulted over "Grease" and bumped "Tootsie" to take the No. 9 position. "Beverly Hills Cop" also became the first r-rated film to enter the top 10 according to Paramount Pictures Corp., the distributor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

"The devil only knows what will satisfy them. What else are they asking you?"

"Would I have any hesitation frying a man in the electric chair?"

"That's a good right-to-life question. Would you?"

"Not if I could send him to the gas chamber first. You see, I don't want them to think I'm partial to just one kind of death penalty."

"So far it sounds like you're their kind of guy."

□

"Those are the easy ones. They also want to know how I feel about prayers in school."

"That shouldn't be hard. Say you're for them."

"Of course I said I'm for them. But the second part is multiple choice. Listen to this: If you answered yes, tell when: (A) in the morning, (B) at luncheon, (C) all day long."

"I'd put down C, just to play it safe," I told him.

"There's no legal precedent for C," he said.

"There's no legal precedent for asking you all those other questions either."

Rotary looked at the sheet. "Do I believe everyone in the United States should own a gun?"

"I should hope so. How else would the good guys kill the bad guys in the subways?"

"Where do I stand on the Equal Rights Amendment?"

"Tell 'em, 'Right on top of Phyllis Schlafly.'"

"They want a list of all the political groups I've donated money to in the last 10 years. Anybody who does not support covert aid to Nicaragua, a list of members of my family who still believe in Darwin's theory of evolution, and any bus drivers I know who are actively involved in school busing."

□

"You know something?" I said. "After listening to all this garbage, I've decided you demean yourself by answering a questionnaire from a bunch of right-wing kooks just to get a seat in the federal court."

"Oh yeah," he said. "They may be kooks, but they also happen to be United States senators. As far as the White House is concerned, when it comes to selecting judges, the right-wing zealot's word is law."

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.' She recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried

to write again. I was crushed."

"Later on I found out that there were only two people in the class who got A's. One of them was the son of a famous writer. The other was the captain of the freshman football team. He was sleeping with her. He was on the golf team, too, and he told me."

He paused. And sighed. "I'd love to find that woman today."

But that was around the time Sam Shen got into cockroaches.

Cockroaches and golf got him a Rhodes scholarship, and when he returned from Balliol College at Oxford three years later he went to medical school.

He really liked the idea of writing, and he turned in his first composition with something of a sense of destiny. "I worked on it like hell," he recalled. "After all, it was my first grade I was going to get at Harvard. When I got it back from the woman there wasn't a mark on the paper, and down at the bottom in little letters in red ink was 'See me!'"

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.' She recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried

to write again. I was crushed."

"Later on I found out that there were only two people in the class who got A's. One of them was the son of a famous writer. The other was the captain of the freshman football team. He was sleeping with her. He was on the golf team, too, and he told me."

He paused. And sighed. "I'd love to find that woman today."

But that was around the time Sam Shen got into cockroaches.

Cockroaches and golf got him a Rhodes scholarship, and when he returned from Balliol College at Oxford three years later he went to medical school.

He really liked the idea of writing, and he turned in his first composition with something of a sense of destiny. "I worked on it like hell," he recalled. "After all, it was my first grade I was going to get at Harvard. When I got it back from the woman there wasn't a mark on the paper, and down at the bottom in little letters in red ink was 'See me!'"

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.' She recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried

to write again. I was crushed."

"Later on I found out that there were only two people in the class who got A's. One of them was the son of a famous writer. The other was the captain of the freshman football team. He was sleeping with her. He was on the golf team, too, and he told me."

He paused. And sighed. "I'd love to find that woman today."

But that was around the time Sam Shen got into cockroaches.

Cockroaches and golf got him a Rhodes scholarship, and when he returned from Balliol College at Oxford three years later he went to medical school.

He really liked the idea of writing, and he turned in his first composition with something of a sense of destiny. "I worked on it like hell," he recalled. "After all, it was my first grade I was going to get at Harvard. When I got it back from the woman there wasn't a mark on the paper, and down at the bottom in little letters in red ink was 'See me!'"

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.' She recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried

to write again. I was crushed."

"Later on I found out that there were only two people in the class who got A's. One of them was the son of a famous writer. The other was the captain of the freshman football team. He was sleeping with her. He was on the golf team, too, and he told me."

He paused. And sighed. "I'd love to find that woman today."

But that was around the time Sam Shen got into cockroaches.

Cockroaches and golf got him a Rhodes scholarship, and when he returned from Balliol College at Oxford three years later he went to medical school.

He really liked the idea of writing, and he turned in his first composition with something of a sense of destiny. "I worked on it like hell," he recalled. "After all, it was my first grade I was going to get at Harvard. When I got it back from the woman there wasn't a mark on the paper, and down at the bottom in little letters in red ink was 'See me!'"

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.' She recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried

to write again. I was crushed."

"Later on I found out that there were only two people in the class who got A's. One of them was the son of a famous writer. The other was the captain of the freshman football team. He was sleeping with her. He was on the golf team, too, and he told me."

He paused. And sighed. "I'd love to find that woman today."

But that was around the time Sam Shen got into cockroaches.

Cockroaches and golf got him a Rhodes scholarship, and when he returned from Balliol College at Oxford three years later he went to medical school.

He really liked the idea of writing, and he turned in his first composition with something of a sense of destiny. "I worked on it like hell," he recalled. "After all, it was my first grade I was going to get at Harvard. When I got it back from the woman there wasn't a mark on the paper, and down at the bottom in little letters in red ink was 'See me!'"

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.' She recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried

to write again. I was crushed."

"Later on I found out that there were only two people in the class who got A's. One of them was the son of a famous writer. The other was the captain of the freshman football team. He was sleeping with her. He was on the golf team, too, and he told me."

He paused. And sighed. "I'd love to find that woman today."

But that was around the time Sam Shen got into cockroaches.

Cockroaches and golf got him a Rhodes scholarship, and when he returned from Balliol College at Oxford three years later he went to medical school.

He really liked the idea of writing, and he turned in his first composition with something of a sense of destiny. "I worked on it like hell," he recalled. "After all, it was my first grade I was going to get at Harvard. When I got it back from the woman there wasn't a mark on the paper, and down at the bottom in little letters in red ink was 'See me!'"

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.' She recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried

to write again. I was crushed."

"Later on I found out that there were only two people in the class who got A's. One of them was the son of a famous writer. The other was the captain of the freshman football team. He was sleeping with her. He was on the golf team, too, and he told me."

He paused. And sighed. "I'd love to find that woman today."

But that was around the time Sam Shen got into cockroaches.

Cockroaches and golf got him a Rhodes scholarship, and when he returned from Balliol College at Oxford three years later he went to medical school.

He really liked the idea of writing, and he turned in his first composition with something of a sense of destiny. "I worked on it like hell," he recalled. "After all, it was my first grade I was going to get at Harvard. When I got it back from the woman there wasn't a mark on the paper, and down at the bottom in little letters in red ink was 'See me!'"

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.' She recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried

to write again. I was crushed."

"Later on I found out that there were only two people in the class who got A's. One of them was the son of a famous writer. The other was the captain of the freshman football team. He was sleeping with her. He was on the golf team, too, and he told me."

He paused. And sighed. "I'd love to find that woman today."

But that was around the time Sam Shen got into cockroaches.

Cockroaches and golf got him a Rhodes scholarship, and when he returned from Balliol College at Oxford three years later he went to medical school.

He really liked the idea of writing, and he turned in his first composition with something of a sense of destiny. "I worked on it like hell," he recalled. "After all, it was my first grade I was going to get at Harvard. When I got it back from the woman there wasn't a mark on the paper, and down at the bottom in little letters in red ink was 'See me!'"

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.' She recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried

to write again. I was crushed."

"Later on I found out that there were only two people in the class who got A's. One of them was the son of a famous writer. The other was the captain of the freshman football team. He was sleeping with her. He was on the golf team, too, and he told me."

He paused. And sighed. "I'd love to find that woman today."

But that was around the time Sam Shen got into cockroaches.

Cockroaches and golf got him a Rhodes scholarship, and when he returned from Balliol College at Oxford three years later he went to medical school.

He really liked the idea of writing, and he turned in his first composition with something of a sense of destiny. "I worked on it like hell," he recalled. "After all, it was my first grade I was going to get at Harvard. When I got it back from the woman there wasn't a mark on the paper, and down at the bottom in little letters in red ink was 'See me!'"

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.' She recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried

to write again. I was crushed."

"Later on I found out that there were only two people in the class who got A's. One of them was the son of a famous writer. The other was the captain of the freshman football team. He was sleeping with her. He was on the golf team, too, and he told me."

He paused. And sighed. "I'd love to find that woman today."

But that was around the time Sam Shen got into cockroaches.

Cockroaches and golf got him a Rhodes scholarship, and when he returned from Balliol College at Oxford three years later he went to medical school.

He really liked the idea of writing, and he turned in his first composition with something of a sense of destiny. "I worked on it like hell," he recalled. "After all, it was my first grade I was going to get at Harvard. When I got it back from the woman there wasn't a mark on the paper, and down at the bottom in little letters in red ink was 'See me!'"

He went to her office. "I said, 'What is it?' and she said, 'This is too terrible to grade. This is beneath F.' She recalled. "I was heartbroken. She never could tell me what was wrong, but she kept on giving me D's and D-minuses. I figured, here she is a grad student in English and she must know what she was doing. So all through Harvard, I never tried